

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery—The grand motive power.

The Paducah Sun

WEEKLY EDITION.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 28

PADUCAH, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1901

\$1 A YEAR

JUDGE TULLY

sentences A Dozen Offenders for Various Things—Geo. Herman Among Them.

COAL THIEVES CONVICTED

Louis Gardner Fined \$100 for Assisting His Best Girl to Escape From Jail.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE DISMISSED

County Judge Tully held court this morning and tried over a dozen prisoners on various misdemeanor charges.

George Herman, the young man who stole a ring from a young lady's room at the Commercial Hotel and gave it to his sweetheart Christmas, was sentenced to two months in jail.

Louis Gardner, who assisted Hettie Ratcliffe, colored, to escape from jail by driving her away in a buggy while she was a trustee, and putting her on a train for Princeton, was fined \$100 and costs, the lowest penalty.

Willie Pryor, colored, the well known boy "drum-major," was allowed to plead guilty to a breach of the peace, although he was charged with maliciously cutting "Eclipse," and got off with a \$30 fine.

Jack Prewitt, colored, who stole the clothes of Mr. Charles Hall's line, on North Fifth street, in broad daylight, was evidently considered an exceptionally dexterous thief by Judge Tully, as he was sentenced to four months.

Charles Jones, colored, who stole an overcoat from a wagon in one of the wagon yards, pleaded guilty and was given one month.

Josie Mansfield, Tom Willis, Charles Foster, Geo. Dumas and Charles Stegar, colored, were charged with stealing coal, and all except Stegar were sentenced to one month in jail. On account of his age Stegar was told to go and sin no more.

Hettie Ratcliffe, colored, pleaded guilty to stealing a flat iron from Mr. Charles Etter, and was sentenced to one month.

Gabe Fletcher and Signora Tyson, colored, for immorality, were fined \$30 and costs each.

SHE WAS BETTER.

THE DYING STATEMENT IS YET TO BE TAKEN.

County Attorney F. E. Graves secured pens and stationery yesterday afternoon and hid himself to the home of Viola Green, the colored woman George Smith attempted to hang and then murder last week. He went to take her dying statement, to use in case Smith is ever caught. When he was ushered in with solemn mien, deeply impressed with the importance of his mission, he found the woman so wonderfully improved that the doctor thought she would recover, and the attorney abandoned his intention of taking her "dying" statement and left in disgust.

OLD MAN WORSTED.

Princeton, Ky., Jan. 9.—Flave Hopkins, aged 52, of Trigg county, became enraged when he found that his son was intimate with his young wife and tried to kill them. The son inflicted a dangerous wound on his father's head with a hoe and afterwards skipped with the girl, who vows she married Hopkins only for his money.

The debt that receives the least consideration is the one that we owe to ourselves.

DR. FRANK BOYD
OFFICE IN
BROOK HILL BUILDING.
Telephone -238
Fourth and Broadway.
Take the elevator.

Two doses stopped my cough and cold, is what a customer said. We guarantee every bottle of

SYRUP OF TAR & WILD CHERRY

To give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

GARDNER'S DRUG STORE,
1 and Tennessee Street.

NEW ILLINOIS TOWNS.

ONE A COLORED MAN'S TOWN AND THE OTHER A RAILROAD POINT.

Yesterday's Metropolis Herald says: "The plots for two new towns have been filed for record in the office of the circuit clerk within the last few days. The first is the village of Robinsonville which is located just west of Brooklyn on the north side of the Illinois Central railroad. Already the new town has a colored school and a church building. The chief feature of Robinsonville is that it is expected the population will be entirely of colored people. It is to be a colored man's town. Its streets are named for colored men.

"The second town just platted is located in the extreme western part of the county, on the C. and E. I. railroad. It is near Bonz postoffice and will be known on the map as the village of Commerce. Already Cummin's addition to the town of Commerce has been platted. The location for a town at that point is a good one. The site is a pretty one and there is a splendid farming community surrounding. The railroad already has a depot built there."

NINE HUSBANDS.

WILL TAKE THE TENTH IN TOO UNDER SUITABLE

Conditions—Six Divorces, Two Suicides and One Death to the Good of This One Woman.

Newberg, Ind., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Polly Boyden, after having had nine husbands, who have either been divorced from her, committed suicide or died natural deaths, is looking for number 10.

Since number nine ended his life, after one month's matrimonial alliance with her, Mrs. Boyden has received offers from several candidates for her hand and heart.

One husband died, two killed themselves and six were legally separated from her. One of them, Geo. Boyden, married her twice and was twice divorced. He finally ended his career by committing suicide.

Originally she was Polly Castleman. She became the bride of Henry Fuquay. Divorced, she was married to James H. Robinson, who also was divorced.

Joseph Fuquay, cousin of her first love, was her next husband. Divorce No. 3 followed, and she was united to James White. After months of quarreling he found a relief by drowning himself in a cistern. No. 5 was Samuel Walters, but he was divorced in three months.

No. 6, Washington Ewing, got a divorce from her after a few months and George Boden became No. 7. He lasted for 15 years before his wife obtained a divorce, and she secured No. 8 in Samuel Wood. He died a natural death and Boyden won her a second time, but after a month he took his life.

Mrs. Boyden says she is young and good looking and will marry once more if the right man comes along. "I can be a good wife," she says, "but I must have my own way."

A SMALL BLAZE.

The fire department was called to Mr. Frank Harlan's residence, near Fourth and Clay, about 11:30 o'clock this morning, to extinguish a blaze which destroyed one room and the furniture it contained. The loss will be about \$200. Origin from a stove.

AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Mr. H. B. Carper, a wealthy former resident of Marshall county, who moved to Paducah a short time ago, is dangerously ill from pneumonia at his home, 301 Clements street, and may not recover.

Good and cheap job work—Sun office.

Are You Insured?

Adequate Insurance Protects

Business,

Credit and the

Home.

Insure Your Property

With

JULIUS FRIEDMAN,

Office No. 109 N. 4th, lower floor.

POLICE NOTES

Judge Sanders Had Some Real Interesting Guests This Morning.

FORMER PREACHER FINED

Took Too Much Medicine for His Cold—Mr. Best Gets Daff—Thinks They Are After Him.

HOB0 "BUTCH" ACTUALLY AT WORK

E. J. Crowe, who is getting up a church directory here, pleaded guilty to being drunk in the police court this morning, and was fined \$5 and costs. Mr. Crowe felt greatly humiliated over his misfortune, having last evening taken too much wine and whiskey for a cold. The mixture did not prove salutary on his system and he was arrested at the New Richmond by Officers Singery and Gourieux.

An interesting thing about the case is that he was until July pastor of the Methodist church in Owensboro, Ky. In Evansville he drank some quinine and whiskey and it proved too much for him. He was accused of being drunk by his congregation, and rather than fight it he resigned, and abandoned the ministry. He has since been working diligently to make a living, and seems to feel quite deeply his second misfortune. He was formerly in the newspaper business in Louisville.

W. F. Hurd, L. C. Bonifacio and Chas. Day, the white men arrested yesterday on suspicion of being wanted at Morganfield for breaking into the depot, were presented in the police court today, and their trials set for tomorrow.

Hurd is the man alleged to have stolen the cape from Mr. J. J. Dorian, and sold it to D. Ritoff. He wanted to talk too much in the police court today.

Day, the boy, was released and recognized to return tomorrow as a witness.

Bonifacio claims to be French, but he appears to be an Italian. He admits that he was in Morganfield, but says he came here alone, and knows nothing about any depot robbery. Officers are expected this afternoon to get a warrant for the Morganfield burglary.

Mr. Ritoff swore out a warrant against Hurd for obtaining money by false pretenses in representing that he had a right to sell the stolen cape.

The false swearing case against Ed Muse, colored, charged with stealing canned goods at the New Richmond house, and who swore he did not sell Mr. Chas. Riddle a can of tomatoes for a dime, is set for tomorrow morning. He will be held over on the charge of petty larceny.

Lewis Jones, alias "Bulldog," colored, was arrested last night by Officers Potter and Hession on an old warrant charging him with cutting Leon Harris. The case was continued. When arrested he had a poker in his pocket and was on his way to massacre a woman or two.

R. B. Fair and Wm. Taylor, for drunkenness, were fined \$1 and costs in the police court today.

Harvey Allen, colored, was arrested by Officers Gourieux and Singery last night on an old charge of stealing a basket of fish from the wharfboat several weeks ago. Another colored man was arrested for stealing them, but proved that he bought them from Allen, who had shipped, and was seen again last night for the first time.

ARE IN PERIL

French Mail Steamer Russia Stranded in a Storm and Loss Seems Certain.

A BRNK OFFICER MISSING

The Story of a Dying Tramp Revives and Clears Up a Mystery at Sturgis, Ky.

THE STORIES THE WIRES BRING TODAY

Paris, France, Jan. 9.—Reports from the French coast where the French mail steamer Russia is stranded, say a furious gale is raging and that the life savers can't reach the steamer. There are a hundred people on board and their lives are in great peril.

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AFTER TWO YEARS.

DEPUTY MARSHAL LA RUE LIGHTS LEE JOHNSON, COLORED.

Lee Johnson, colored, was arrested last evening by Deputy United States Marshal La Rue on a charge of selling whiskey at Hickory Grove, Graves county, without a license.

Johnson had been dodging the officer for two years, but the officer kept the warrant in his pocket and when he came across Johnson down about the incline promptly nabbed him. He will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Puryear in a few days.

Engineer Wm. Robinson, of the Paducah Coal and Mining company, who was warranted a few days ago for running the Fannie Wallace as pilot and engineer without a license, was presented before United States Commissioner Puryear this morning and waived examination, being held for the April grand jury. He gave bond for \$500.

The case against Charles Bogard, colored, charged with selling whiskey without a license at Murray, will come up before Commissioner Puryear tomorrow.

The Chinese minister Wu Ting Fang will go to St. Louis to address the Commercial club of that city on the evening of January 19. By common consent the most interesting embassy in Washington is that of the Chinese empire. The emperor's envoy is of royal blood, but in compliment to the American people he styles himself "Mr." and his wife is known in official circles as Mme. Wu Ting Fang. With the exception of the British legation, which presents an exterior of solidity and grandeur quite in keeping with the British government and character, the Chinese legation is better housed than that of any other accredited to the United States. It is a beautiful white modern building, with towers, columns and like pretensions architecture, and the furniture and fittings present a striking blending of Oriental and Western luxuries. The entertainments given at this legation are among the most popular in the capital.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Delaware, O., is getting the heat and light problem down to a fine point. One plant is doing the work not only for the streets and public buildings, but dwellings and stores are putting in fittings to utilize heat and light from the same plant. The heating is from the water and the lighting by electricity. The combination is a novel one, and is said to not only work successfully, but to effect a great saving for consumers.

James Ware Braubury, aged 98, has just died at Augusta, Mo. He was known the state over as "Maine's grand old man." Braubury sat in the senate half a century ago, with such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Seward, Cass, Sam Houston, Douglass and Jefferson Davis. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1824.

The Tennessee Central railroad from Nashville to Harrison Junction was thrown open to the public on Monday. A party of Nashville merchants went over the road on a special train.

A shaft 4,670 feet deep in search of copper has been sunk in Michigan. The profitable pursuit of this metal at market rates is an instructive lesson to owners of silver mines.

Gen. MacArthur has decided to depart to the island of Guam some of the leading insurgents and those guilty of lending them assistance.

Hon. E. W. Carmack has been nominated for and will be chosen as Tennessee's United States senator by the Democratic majority of the state legislature.

The man who thinks he can do it all seldom ever tries to do anything.

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Preparatory to Inventory!

Big Stock Taking Sale For Two Days at

THE ARCADE

WONDERFUL BARGAINS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Tinware and graniteware. We cannot enumerate half of the bargains, but you will be surprised at the great offers. Six quart buckets, 9c. Two quart buckets, 4c. 14 quart pan dish, 10c. Pie pans, 3c. each. Pint cups, 1c. each. 4 quart sauce pans, 10c. Large granite pans, 12c. each. Tea pots in blue granite, 15c. each. Japanned slop buckets, with cover, 10c. Galvanized slop bucket, 10c. 18 inch galvanized coal bucket, worth 40c, sale price, 29c. Galvanized tubs, look at the prices, No. 1, 42c., No. 2, 49c., No. 3, 59c. All other goods in this line at the same proportion.

WOODENWARE. Look at the values we offer—Large bread board, 21c. Large wood bowls, 17c. Coffee mills, best made, only 15c. X-ray coffee mill, worth 75c, sale price, 39c. Good brooms for 14c. Feather brooms for 7c. Feather dusters. Listen to the prices, they startle you. 10 inch duster, 9c. 12 inch duster, 14c. 14 inch duster, 18c. 16 inch duster, 21c. Mops, 14 ounce, well made and a good size, 12c.

THE ARCADE,

422 and 424 Broadway.

PADUCAH'S GREATEST STORE

Observations

....at Random

A well known gentleman of Monroe street has quite an unique device for saving labor. It is an arrangement by which he is enabled to convey to the second story of his residence, one or more scuttles of coal. It consists of a wire extending from an upper window to the coal house. The scuttle is released and glides gracefully to the coal house. After being filled, the gentleman proceeds to the house, and when he gets ready pulls the scuttle up the wire. He feels that his invention is yet incomplete, however, as he has not found any means of filling the coal bucket from the upstairs window. As his present plan shows he is of an ingenious turn of mind, however, he may yet solve the problem and become a benefactor of his race. At present all the boys in the neighborhood are engaged in playing "hokey" in order to see the appliance work when the gentleman's wife tells him to get coal.

Many a "joke" has been told of how the ladies like to linger for "just a last word," but this characteristic of the sex was demonstrated in a rather amusing but somewhat thrilling manner on South Third street a few days ago.

A lady with her little boy stopped a car, and after helping the youngster to the platform, she seized the handles and turned to address a few parting remarks to a neighbor who was at the gate to see them off.

The motorman thinking she had gotten aboard, started away, and caught her in a almost unenviable predicament. She was afraid if she turned loose the boy would get too near the edge and fall off, and if she held on she would be dragged and hurt or perhaps killed. She accepted the latter alternative, however, and held on, keeping up with the car in desperate hops, skips and jumps for nearly a block, before she was discovered and her distress relieved. Fortunately she was unhurt, but she has no desire to repeat her experience.

The city has about solved the problem of what to do with its juvenile criminals. They come in handy in keeping the brick street clean. There are now half a dozen of small colored boys serving fines for breaking windows out of a warehouse for no other reason than that they had nothing else to do. Several others are now doling the police to keep from being arrested for disturbing public worship by shooting fire crackers in front of a church, while several others are arrested periodically for breaking into houses and stealing. If the boys are released they are back at their misdeeds in no time, and if they are sent to jail Judge Tully or the grand jury turn them out on account of their age. It is plain that the only thing left for the protection of society is to fine them for misdemeanors and let them keep the street clean, chained two

HARDWARE AND STAPLE NOTIONS. Nickel plated pokers, for 4c. Fire shovels, for 3c. Egg beaters, the wire ones, 1c. each. Hatchets worth 15c, sale price 7c. Mrs. Potts' sad irons, 3 inches, the set only 60c. Good padlocks worth 25c., sale price 10c. Asbestos mats, for 4c. Wire tea strainers worth 10c., sale price 5c. Good scrub brushes worth 30c., sale price, 10c. Good knives and forks, no seconds, but the best made. All reduced. Tea and table spoons worth 10 and 15c. a set, sale price 4c. a set. Basting forks worth 10c., sale price 3c. An elegant assortment of butcher knives, every one worth from 25c to 50c. To close out we will sell them at 10c. Dress pins we will sell at 1c a paper. To close out a lot of castle soap we will make a price of 4c a cake, it's worth 10c. Look up your wants in the line of staple notions and load up while you get them cheap.

China, glassware bric-a-brac and all goods left over from Christmas must go at and below wholesale cost. Beautiful dinner sets that sold for \$20 a set, sale price \$13.85 a set. ANOTHER LINE That arrived too late for Christmas were to sell for \$18 a set, we will sell

OUR CUT PRICES

AFFORD YOU

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY.

We have time and again demonstrated that our prices are lower than any other house for the same good quality. In addition to this we now give you the benefit of lowest CUT PRICE.

25 PER CENT. OFF

On our Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats.

20 PER CENT. OFF

On all Men's and Boys' Pants

including the celebrated

"DUTCHESS PANTS."

20

WALLERSTEIN'S,

OAK HALL CLOTHIERS,

THIRD AND BROADWAY.

RAILWAY TENDENCIES.

Mr. J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad company, who has been very prominent in the eyes of the public, on account of the alleged purchase of the St. Paul system of roads and the establishment of a through "route" from ocean to ocean, contributes the following interesting article to the World's Work for January:

The forces likely to determine in future construction of new lines of railway in the United States are the need for better terminal facilities, and the special requirements of particular sections. That the building of great trunk lines has come to an end is shown, I think, by the fact that during the past dozen years there has been a steady decline in railway construction in all parts of the United States. A railway that will not yield a prospective profit to its projectors has no legitimate reason for existence, and, as the existing lines between the west and the east are prepared to transport twice or thrice the tonnage now offering, or likely to offer for many years to come, to attempt to parallel them with new ones would be a financial blunder little better than a crime. The competition of old

them for these two days for \$12. Then we have a 100 piece set worth \$8. There is only one left, the first one who wants it can get it at \$5.25. This is the best bargain we have. Then the toilet sets will all be reduced. What bargains you can get. And one other great line in the store is our beautiful lamps, and oh my, what offerings we will give you. Never were such offers given in lamps before, from the very smallest night lamp to the largest banquet and library lamps. We cannot enumerate them, but we will ask of you an inspection.

AND THE GLASSWARE.

What bargains we now have and you can get our best goods for almost nothing. Come down and see if we do not live up to what we advertise. And last but not least, are the magnificent offers we will give you in the line of bric-a-brac, fine china and art goods that have been left over. We positively assert and back it up with the reputation we have made for advertising honestly every article we put on sale, and in the line which we have just mentioned, we will give you any article at exactly cost price.

COME DOWN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER.

You will be made welcome if it is only an inspection of the prices we offer.

The stock must be reduced before inventory, and we want you to get some of the bargains.

THE RUN has no superior

A Clean Sweep IN Our Cloak Room

Never before were there such Bargains in Wraps.

Everything in cloaks and capes from now on go at less than half the regular price. Just see what EXTRA FINE garments we are offering at such unheard of prices. Any jacket in the house for \$5.00. Come early and get the best of the bargains.

Ladies' fine plush jacket, either plain or with jet trimming, lined with best Skimer satin, worth \$9.95 to \$15.00; just think of it, only \$5. Beautiful Melton cloth jackets in Red, Blue and Black, lined with satin, velvet band trimming; were \$10.00, for \$5.00 as long as they last.

Ladies' light Grey Melton cloth jackets, lined throughout, cloth band trimming; were \$10.00, now \$5.00.

Fine Black Brocade cloth jackets, cloth band trimming, lined throughout and fur collar, \$5.00.

Fine Wool Seal cape, Persian Lamb trimming and collar, lined with Skimer satin, worth \$20.00 for \$10.00.

Very fine plush capes, extra good lining, braid and jet trimming, Martin Fur around collar and down front, \$15.00, reduced to \$8.00.

New printed plush capes well lined and fur trimming, were \$9.90, for \$5.00.

Also all of our Golf capes in fancy plaids, reduced to half price. All of our cheaper plush capes greatly reduced also.

Tailor Made Suits.

Now is your chance to get a fine tailor-made suit at half price. Don't worry by having these dresses made and get such dissatisfaction with the set of the jacket when you can get a guaranteed fit in nice cloth at such low prices. All of our suits reduced to half the regular price.

Nice Venetian cloth suits well made and lined with good quality lining, were \$9.95 for \$5.00.

Ladies' stylish tailor suits made of fine Cheviot in Black and Grey, skirt well lined with extra good Percale and jacket lined with Romaine lining, velvet binding on skirt, were \$12.50, reduced to \$6.25.

Beautiful black suits made of fine black Whipcord and Cheviot, stylish cut and well made, lined throughout with fine Percale, worth \$14.50 cut to \$7.25.

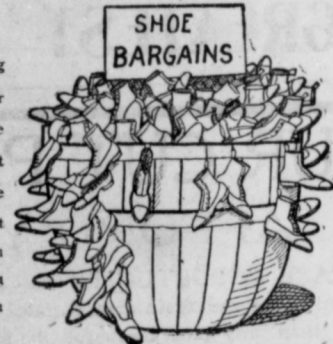
Our fine \$20.00 and \$22.50 suits cut to half price.

Rainy Day Skirts.

Never too late to buy Rainy-Day or Walking skirts. Choice of any short skirt in the house for \$5.00.

A BASKET

If you want big shoe values for little money come to our Basket Sale. We have placed different lines of shoes in baskets so you can get at them easily.



SHOE SALE.

We have marked price on each shoe we want to unload before inventory and before getting in our SPRING STOCK. If you come and take a look you'll buy.

SOME OF THE SNAPS FOR THIS MONTH:

88c buys Boy's Lace shoe, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.
78c buys Boy's Lace shoe, sizes 13 to 2.
68c buys Boy's Lace shoe, sizes 9 to 12.
98c buys Women's Satin quilted Fur trimmed slippers, were \$1.00.
78c buys Women's Fur trimmed warm lined slippers, were \$1.00.
78c buys Misses' Red Fur trimmed slippers, a beauty.
\$1.75 Rainy-Day Boot in Vici, heavy sole, were \$2.00.
\$2.48 Rainy-Day Boot in Vici, heavy sole, cheap at \$3.50.
\$1.98 buys Men's heavy sole extension edge Box Calf or Vici.
\$1.50 buys Boy's Calf lined Winter shoes, were \$2.00.
We can interest you in footwear if prices will do it.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Only a few ready-made down pillows left from Holiday Goods that we are selling at cost to close them out.
Plain down uncovered sofa pillows, 75c each.
Fancy pillow tops, worth 75c, for 50c and 35c.
Fancy clored pillow covers, 10c and 12-15c per yard.
Battenberg center pieces, 75c and \$1.00.
Stamped linen dresser and table scarfs, 25c up to \$1.00.
Stamped linen doilies in all sizes, 5c up to 20c each.
Battenberg, Dutchess braid, Rings, Threads and all kinds of materials for point lace and battenberg work.
Stamped Cambric battenberg patterns, 15c and 20c.
Art linen 60c and \$1.25 per yard. Stamping done free when linen is bought of me.
Great reduction on all millinery goods.
Ready-to-wear hats, 25c and 50c.
Lined velvet hats, 50c and 75c.

Miss Zula Cobbs,

Second floor of Ellis, Rudy & Phillips.

ELLIS, RUDY & PHILLIPS.

Look What You Save!

BY TRADING WITH

M. H. GALLAGHER

Corner Ninth and Trimble. I can furnish you with staple and fancy GROCERIES, Fresh Meats and Vegetables promptly. Just telephone me your order—ring No. 430. Fine Cigars and Tobacco, and the best of Whiskies and Wines. Give me a call.

M. H. GALLAGHER, Ninth and Trimble.

A. W. GREIF

New Work, Repairing, Horseshoeing
All Guaranteed. 218 Court Street.

The Paducah Sun

BY THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY

(Incorporated)

Frank M. Fisher, President and Editor.

P. J. Faxon, General Manager.

(Entered at the post office at Paducah, Ky., as second class matter.)

By carrier, per week, \$1.00; by mail, per month, \$3.00; by mail, per year, \$30.00 in advance.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

One year, by mail, postage paid, \$35.00.

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The SUN can be found for sale at the following places:

Van Culin West End Store.

R. D. Clements & Co.

Van Culin Bros.

Palmer House.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1901.

Michigan should be glad she is rid of Pinckney. His was a running sore to the state.

It is not what a fellow thinks as much as it is what the other fellow thinks he thinks of what the fellow thinks he thinks that sets the world to thinking it thinks very little of what either the other fellows think they think. The carrying crite will find profit if he gives this incongruity a little thought, without doubt.

What becomes of our revenue is easily explained. A few appropriations of the many will give an idea: The United States government is paying annually \$141,000,000 in pensions alone to the soldiers of the civil war.

In 1860 we paid \$291,973 for the improvement of rivers and harbors. In 1898 we paid \$30,755,000, and in 1899 \$16,082,000. The postal deficiency in 1898 was \$10,504,000, and \$82,110,000 in 1899, and yet the postal system was extended. The light-house establishment called for \$835,000 in 1898 and \$3,118,000 in 1899. This is an expensive as well as a great country, but its bills are promptly liquidated.

There is, as has been said, a question of grave international import in the Cuban debts or claims. The question has been raised by claims presented by Germany, England, etc., for losses to their subjects on the island during the prolonged war. There being no Cuban government the demand become interest to America notwithstanding this country has divested herself of responsibility for any kind of claims presented against the island. This interest lies in the idea, presented with no little misgiving, as to what this country would have to do should Germany or England present a demand and insist, by force, if necessary, on payment. The question arises, would the United States intervene to protect the island government? The question is certainly a grave one. The United States can not permit any European nation to acquire temporary, much less permanent, domination in Cuba, under any title or claim whatsoever. Cuba's debts therefore become of vital interest to America in spite of all divestment or wish in the matter.

PRINCETON FIRES.

BLAZES IN THREE DIFFERENT RESIDENCES IN TOWN.

Princeton, Jan. 5.—There were three fires in progress at one time here last night in different parts of the city. All were residences and two were of incendiary origin. The brick residence of Charles Caster was completely gutted and the loss sustained by Mrs. Annie Morgan and Mrs. Duning was comparatively small. A reward of \$400 is outstanding for the arrest of firebugs.

INSTALLATION OF I. O. O. F. OFFICERS.

Ingleside lodge No. 195, I. O. O. F., last night installed the following officers: J. T. Hutchens, N. G.; A. F. Bryant, V. G.; Fred Heilbron, secretary; G. W. Robertson, treasurer; J. H. Macneil, R. S. to N. G.; A. C. Hargrove, L. S. to N. G.; J. T. Powell, R. S. to V. G.; W. S. O'Brien, L. S. to V. G.; J. G. Switzer, warden; S. R. Robertson, conductor; Ira B. Wolf, inside guard; M. W. Clark, outside guard; C. C. Walker, R. S. to A. W. Lawrence, L. S. to F. G. Rudolph, chaplain. The finance committee to serve during the ensuing twelve months are P. J. Bochenbach, George W. Oliver and Thomas L. Crice.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Good and cheap job work—Sun Office.

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100 YEARS AGO.

THE TRUNK LOST.

Officer Tom Orr was awakened this morning at an early hour by a dull thud in the street in front of his home near Eleventh and Caldwell. He went outside and found a big drummer's sample trunk in the middle of the street. It had evidently fallen out of some wagon and its loss was not discovered. He telephoned until he found some one to come after it, and the owner was finally found at one of the hotels.

GONE LIKE THE DEW THE YEAR THAT'S PAST.

The years—how they have passed! They are gone as clouds go on a summer day; they came they grew, they rolled full-orbed; they waned, they died and their story is told. Years that wrought upon us in thought and deed with the force and power of eternity—years, whose marks we shall carry forever—were dissolved like dew, and their work is finished.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Collection of Teapots.

A Chicago woman, Mrs. Helen Crittenden Adams, is the possessor of more than 200 teapots. Mrs. Adams has been about eight years in collecting this remarkable aggregation of tea receptacles and some of her possessions are extremely valuable and unique, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. She had a friend who had spent much time in the Orient and made a large collection of teapots during her residence there. This friend Mrs. Adams to emulation.

The teapots are collected from all the four quarters of the globe and each one has an interesting history. This history their owner has set down in a book, together with the date upon which the pot came into her possession. There are larger collections in the country, but few of them possess as much historic value as do those of Mrs. Adams.

From a Wife's Diary.

"Ah, me!" "Yesterday my husband exclaimed 'Parbleu!' at golf."

"This evening he has just exclaimed 'Hoot, hoot!' at my fete chamberpe."

"How humiliating to be married to such a clod of a man, with no soul, none of the finer sensibilities!"—Detroit Journal.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets

The United States government took formal possession of Washington as the capital of the nation December 13, 1800. The beautiful city by the Potomac, which today has a population of 286,000, was then a wilderness. There was good shooting for rabbits and quail within a few hundred yards of the unfinished capitol, and Pennsylvania avenue for nearly the whole distance from the capitol to the president's house, was a deep morass, covered with alder bushes. There were in the town eighty-four brick and 111 frame houses. Only the senate wing of the capitol had been erected, and at first the representatives were crowded into a room intended for senate officials. The treasury, a small structure on the corner of the lot occupied by the present imposing treasury building, was the only departmental edifice as yet erected.

Of the presidential mansion, which was of sandstone and not then painted white, a congressman wrote that it "was built to be looked at by visitors and strangers, and would render its occupants objects of ridicule with some of old and pity with others." Mrs. Adams, its first mistress, said in a letter to her daughter: "Not a single apartment is finished, and the great unfinished audience room (the east room) I make a drying room of to hang up the clothes in."

The Sixth congress, which met in Washington in 1800, comprised thirty-two senators and 112 representatives. The Fifty-sixth congress has ninety senators and 337 representatives.

The Nineteenth has been the mechanical century. It has brought forth machines which have multiplied many fold the producing power of human labor. Arkwright's spinning jenny, invented in 1815, enabled one operator to turn out as much yarn as 200 could a few years earlier. A girl 12 years old can now make thirty-five yards of printed calico daily, and her work will clothe and keep clad 12,000 persons in the east. The Goolary machine enables one man to sew 250 pairs of shoes a day, and 100 men can turn out as many boots and shoes as 500 could by the old hand processes.

In spinning carpet material one person does what 10 formerly did, and in weaving the carpet one accomplishes as much as ten in 1800. A fair loom waver a century ago wove forty-five yards of shirting in a week; now one operator, tending six power looms, produces 3,000 yards.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and fever is a bottle of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Impressions.

D'Auber—This is my portrait of Miss Nurox, just finished. What do you think of it?

Friend—Ah! Regular summer girl pose. Rustic seat, white lace gown and even a caterpillar on her neck. Jove! That's a great touch of realism.

D'Auber—Caterpillar? Stupid! That's a diamond earring.—Philadelphia Press.

Unnecessary.

Mrs. Climson—Here, Willie, while I am away I am going to give you the key to the pantry just to show you that I can trust you.

Willie, proudly—I don't need it mamma. I can pick that lock any day.—Life.

An octopus sea monster.

New York aquarium. It is a sea monster, three feet in length from tip of tip of its head to tip of its tail.

Whereupon he became confused in his mind.

Observations

....at Random

For the past several weeks Paducah has been fairly and fearlessly overrun with clairvoyants, spiritualists, mind readers, palmists, and other artists of the gentry, from the sombre looking young man, who smashed hearts and didn't neglect the pocket-books, to the modest maidens on Lower Broadway who told your fortune for ten cents by reading one palm for a dime and offered to read the other for 25 cents extra. There were two of the latter, and if you happened to drop in one day and have one take a peep at your paw, and dropped in the next to have the other one sight you, you would be astonished how your fortune had changed in 24 hours. However, no such attention was paid to these alleged gypsies. They located in a portion of Lower Broadway, recently condemned, and didn't advertise in the newspapers.

There were a wizard and his wife here a few days ago who did the "wireless telegraphy" act in the old Van Culin stand. He thought of something and she told the audience what it was. It was a little peculiar that she always hit the right ball, but she certainly never made any scratches. The only thing in the way of a howling success was the fact that Paducah hadn't been properly educated up to an appreciation of telegraphy. They couldn't see any necessity in making the poor woman think of a thing when the man could have hollered out and told her so much easier. The shelles didn't rain in rapidly enough, so the aggregation of wonders silently pulled up one day and left.

There was a "far-famed phenomenon" on the North Side for a few days last week, but her career was brief and uneventful. She could do most anything but pay expenses. She collected a dollar for going into a trance and then read the lines in your hand. The people wouldn't put up with a skin game, so the second night after her arrival she went hither. She said she had a message that her father was dying. She probably will not return and tell us how he is.

The only one in the bunch worth anything was a woman who remained several weeks, and not only gave general satisfaction, but did some quite wonderful things besides, one of which was to pay her board bill before she left. As this has gone no one knows whether, this brief ecnium will probably not be cut out by the exacting editor as free advertising. She announced her intention of returning in a few days or a couple of weeks, and more would now be said about her were it not for the fact that she might really come back.

This leaves but one clairvoyant in Paducah—an old colored woman near Eighth and Campbell streets named Nancy Grogan, who calls her power "fortune telling." A great many white people, who heard of her through their superstitious cooks or washer women, now visit her frequently to recover articles lost and uncover hidden mysteries for a nominal sum. She now has a clear field and ought to do a big business.

There are a great many skeptics about this sort of rather phenomena, however, most of whom learn to doubt on account of the number of fakirs in the business. Where there is one genuine there are dozens of counterfeits.

Capt. J. M. Ezell learned his lesson DuBois & Co.

Another story along the same line is told by Dr. B. B. Griffith on a well known resident of the county, Mr. Crockett Wright. Several of them were in the city a number of years ago and while here concluded to attend a seance and hear the "spiritists" talk.

It happened that one of Mr. Wright's distant relatives, died only a short time before, and Mr. Wright failed to go to his bedside. These facts Dr. Griffith, who was then rector, secretly communicated to the "medium."

While the crowd was almost breathlessly listening to the voices from the spirit world, there was a sudden rapping, and the name "Crockett Wright" was called.

"Here," he answered, turning pale and looking up quickly with a startled expression.

"John Jones wants to speak to you," said the medium. "John Jones isn't the name, but it will do."

"I don't want to hear him," shouted Crockett when he heard that his dead relative wanted to speak, and pushing the crowd aside he got away from them in double quick time.

His friends couldn't find him, and had to go home without him. They found him alone, frightened into a spell of sickness, and for a day or two he could neither eat nor sleep. It finally became so serious that the crowd called on him and "fessed up" that it was all a joke, and the relief of the victim was something remarkable.

HERBINE should be used to enrich and purify the blood; it cures all forms of blood disorders, is especially useful in fevers, skin eruptions, boils, pimples, blackheads, scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood impurity; it is a safe and effectual cure. Price 50 cents.

DuBois & Co.

THE

North-Western Limited

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

20th CENTURY TRAIN

For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.

Daylight Train Leaves Chicago 9:30 a. m. daily.

Night Express 10:15 p. m. daily.

Duluth and

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The population of the world in 1800 was about 640,000,000. It is now estimated at 1,500,000,000, but, while the number of human beings on the earth is increased 1355 per cent, their cohesion has become so much closer that commerce has increased 1,233 per cent. From the exchange of a few articles of luxury, carried on the backs of animals or in slow sailing vessels, commerce has expanded until it now interchanges the products of all lands and climes, utilizing the swiftly moving train by land and the scarcely less swift steamship by sea.

In 1800 the pack animal carried a load of a few hundred pounds or a wagonload, at most a ton. Now the railroad car accepts as much as twenty tons to haul, and the engine hurries twenty or thirty of these vehicles to the ocean, a thousand miles away, where the steamship swallows the load of twenty or thirty such trains, and before the steamship has passed out of sight of land the consignee on the other side of the globe has received notice of its departure, of the cargo it carries and of the day and almost the hour at which he may expect its arrival.

The first steamship crossed the ocean in 1819. In 1900 the steam tonnage afloat is over 13,000,000, and the sailing tonnage over 11,000,000. The first vessel from New York to China required fifteen months for the round trip; now one may accomplish the journey both ways in a little over a month.

In 1808 a trip to Europe occupied over a month, and was very dangerous; now it is a holiday excursion of five days, and as safe as a trip by rail. A century ago messages of business took a year to reach the Orient and obtain a reply. Today, only a few hours, or even minutes, are consumed, thanks to the telegraph.

The commerce of the world in 1800 amounted to \$1,479,000,000; in 1900 it reached the gigantic total of \$19,915,000,000. During the same period the trade of the United States has risen from \$162,000,000 to over two billion dollars. Our imports since the beginning of the century have been multiplied by ten, our exports by twenty. The manufacturers of this country in 1800 were worth \$125,000,000; they are valued at nearly nine billions of dollars for 1900. In 1800 the manufacturers of the entire world were worth \$3,250,000,000; for 1900 they are reckoned at thirty billions of dollars.

The population of the United States a century ago was 3,938,483; today it is approximately 76,250,000. In 1800 the area of Uncle Sam's domain was 827,844 square miles, and it extended only from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river. Now, excluding the newly acquired islands, it is 3,625,600 square miles. Save for the annexation of Texas, all of this additional territory has been acquired by a series of purchases, the total sum paid being only \$49,000,000.

The public domain, which once embraced 122,889,179 square miles, has been so far reduced by sales to settlers and grants to states and railroads that only 946,938 square miles remain subject to disposal by the government. In 1880 there were less than five persons to the square mile of land surface in the United States. There are now about twenty-three persons to each square mile. A century ago only six cities had a population of 8,000 or more; today there are 500 cities in this country with over 8,000 inhabitants. In 1800 Virginia was the most populous state, with 880,190 people. Pennsylvania came next, with 602,545; New York next, with 586,050; and Massachusetts next, with 422,845. New York city was the biggest town, with 60,448 inhabitants; Philadelphia next, with 41,220; Baltimore next, with 26,140 and Boston next, with 24,937.

The territory northwest of the Ohio in 1800 gave returns of a population numbering 45,965; Mississippi territory reported 8,850, and Indian Territory 4,978. In New York state were enumerated 20,618 slaves; in New Jersey 12,422 slaves, and in Pennsylvania 1,706 slaves.

In the west one man can raise as much wheat in a season as will feed 1,200 persons for a year. The up-to-date reaper cuts and binds grain at the rate of 45 minutes per acre. Another machine threshes, winnows and bags the product at the rate of sixty acres a day. One establishment now turns out a hundred and ninety thousand mowers, reapers and harvesters annually, or one machine in less than a minute for every working day.

The farmer in 1800 plowed his land with a wooden plow, sowed the grain broadcast by hand, and when it was ripe cut it with a scythe and thrashed it on the barn floor with a flail. The enormous crops of today have been made possible by agricultural machinery.

We produce more than two billions of corn annually. In wheat we also lead the world, with nearly six hundred million bushels. Our cotton dominates all markets, being 85 per cent of the world's total crop. Texas alone produces more cotton than any foreign cotton-producing country. Our

tobacco crop is five hundred million pounds per annum.

Our farms produce \$2,500,000,000 a year, our mines \$600,000,000, our forests \$1,000,000,000, and our fisheries \$50,000,000. Our total wealth is estimated at \$90,000,000,000. In 1800 we produced 160,000,000 bushels of grain. Today we produce one-third of the grain crop of the world. Our output is fifty-two bushels for each inhabitant, as against thirty bushels in 1800.

We are the richest country in the world. In the amount of our banking capital we stand first among nations, with \$1,030,000,000. With minerals it is pretty much the same as with crops. In 1800 the world produced 11,600,000 tons of coal, and of this quantity 10,000,000 tons came from the mines of Great Britain, the United States contributing only 200,000 tons. Today the world's output of coal is 600,000,000 tons, and our contribution is 175,000,000 tons.

To return for a moment to the farmer: Three hours of man's labor was required to produce a bushel of wheat in 1800; today the time required is only ten minutes. In the same period the cost of the labor needed to create that bushel has been reduced from 18 cents to 3-13 cents.

By the invention of canning and preserving processes the husbandman's market has been enlarged so that he has a sale for the products of his farm and garden all the year round. Nay, more, he has learned how to create an artificial climate under glass and to grow vegetables and fruits in winter. Cold storage keeps over for the winter the summer's surplus, and renders practicable the transportation of many perishable products over great distances. The glass gardens of the United States yield annually \$27,500,000 worth of products, of which \$4,500,000 is for cut flowers and flowering plants.

Morse first exhibited his telegraph in 1835, but it was not until that the first practical test was made over a line between Washington and Baltimore. Congress having reluctantly appropriated \$30,000 for the purpose. By 1860 there were one hundred thousand miles of line in operation in the world, and in 1900 one million miles. About one million messages are sent by wire every day in the year. The first submarine cable was laid in 1852, across the English channel. Now there are one hundred and seventy thousand miles of such cables, and the number of messages sent approximately six millions annually.

When the wife of President John Adams traveled from Philadelphia to Washington in November, 1800, she made the journey by stage coach, and it took her a week. The distance is now covered by trains in three hours. In those days stage coaches were the most rapid conveyances known, and the Indians described them in wondering admiration as "cabins on wheels."

The election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency was still in dispute one hundred years ago today, a hot box having delayed the wagon containing the regular quarterly mails from remote parts of New York and Pennsylvania.

SALT IS AN EXLIXIR.

Two Chicago professors, Jacques Loeb and David J. Lingle, of the Chicago University have come to the conclusion that common table salt is a panacea for all the ills to which the human flesh is heir and that by the free use of salt life may be prolonged indefinitely. This conclusion has been reached only after a long and patient investigation, and it is given to the world, not ostentatiously, but with a sincere desire to do good. According to the Chicago American three scientists, "by experimenting on the hearts of turtles and other animals, have found that the heart tissue which has ceased to beat can be made again to take up the rhythmic pulsations by placing it in a solution of common salt or sodium chloride."

In other words, when the heart has ceased to beat it can be again excited and compelled to action by a solution of common salt.

The theory is that what will restore rhythmic activity will prevent its cessation, and thus mankind can keep its heart beating by the free use of salt. The story, if only partly true, is something of great value. Simple remedies have long been sought and they have often been found. The various elixirs and fountains of youth that have been discovered from time to time have proven of only temporary popularity, but that is no reason why something startlingly successful may not yet be discovered. If the heart can be kept going life will doubtless be prolonged, because the heart is the pumping station or power house of the body. That life can be prolonged indefinitely will be prepared to believe, but if it can be made more robust and free from infirmity while it lasts the boon will be a great one.

Evening Sun only 10 cents a week.

FISCH'S CURE FOR
COPPERHEADS
Host Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Does
Not Lead to Constipation.

A PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS

WHAT SORT OF MONEY SHALL WE GIVE THE FILIPINOS?

Secretary Root Says He Is Tired of Using the Product of Mexican Mints—A Pressing Need.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In a few days Secretary Root will inform congress that it is up to the legislative solons to provide some sort of money for the Philippines. As it now is, there is little Spanish money, some Chinese money, a good deal of Mexican money and not enough American money.

The thing for congress to decide is whether the Philippines are to put on a silver or gold basis. If the legislation does not reach these islands and congress can provide a different tariff law from the one in the United States, it can also provide a different financial basis. If congress decides for a silver basis the secretary of war will recommend that a few carloads of trade dollars be coined for use in these islands. They will circulate at their bullion value.

The Mexican dollars now in use are getting scarce, and the government of Mexico is objecting to minting more. Mexico makes these dollars and sells them by the ton or bushel simply to make a sale on the silver. Their export in this form is to be forbidden on account of the cost of minting. Silver, after a time, may only be exported in chunks. Besides the secretary of war will say it is not dignified for a great big country like America to use money made by a little dinky state like Mexico.

The secretary will say that Uncle Sam is old enough to have his own money and make people take it and if necessary a different kind of money may be provided for every kind of country he owns, just like John Bull etc.

It is decided to place the Philippines on a gold basis, a ratio of the exchange will be fixed for the existing insular currency and American eagles will be sent to take its place.

FIVE WERE KILLED.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—Three engineers and two firemen were killed and one badly injured in a head-end collision between two freight trains on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads at Melton Miss. Tuesday night. There were double header engines on both trains. Both engines were demolished and a large number of cars smashed. The cause of the accident was disobedience of orders.

JUDGE BOONE IS DEAD.

Mayfield, Jan. 3.—Judge W. F. Boone, died Tuesday afternoon at his home in Charleston, Mo., after an illness of several weeks. The burial will take place in Clinton tomorrow morning.

The deceased was a former resident of Clinton and was judge of Hickman county several years. He was eighty years old and a brother to the late Judge Boone, of this city.

A MINISTER DEAD.

Rev. W. E. Hill, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fulton, died in Mississippi several days ago. Mr. Hill was known favorably in this end of the state and in Paducah and his death will be widely regretted.

TWINS AGAIN.

James D. Coulter, who lives north of Mayfield, beats the record on twins. His good wife presented him with a second set, Sunday night last, a boy and girl. The first set, a boy and girl, was born a year or so ago.

FULTON GUARD SOLD.

Fulton, Ky., Jan. 3.—The Fulton Guard plant was sold at auction. It was bought by A. S. Worsley, of Fordville, for \$736. He will resume publication of the paper.

Gen. Lew Wallace advocates a firm hand in dealing with the Filipinos. He wants the law laid down, compliance therewith demanded, and deportment made the penalty for smaller infractions and death for serious ones. The general doesn't say so, but he means this country should and will have to deal with the Philippine insurgents as it had to deal with the Indians, and pointedly intimates no other mode of treatment will suffice. Certainly there is reason in all Mr. Wallace says, especially in his idea that only such ruling will have salutary effect. Fear alone is ever a ruling force with aborigines.

There has been a definite announcement of the population of the United States. Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, director of the census, has given out officially that the total population of the United States, situated on the mainland of North America—and of course including that of the islands embraced in the bounds of several of the states—amounts to 76,061,128 persons.

For sale or lease 130 acre farm five miles south of Paducah, eighty acres improved. Call on J. F. Estes, 605 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

AMEND THE BANKRUPT

The operation of the bankruptcy act has cleared the business atmosphere of the country very considerably. The law went into effect July 1, 1898, and by September 30, last, 20,128 persons had voluntarily taken advantage of its provisions to wipe out the score against them on the business board, and 1,810 others were forced by their creditors to take a similar course. It is clear enough, from these figures, that the law favors the debtor rather than the creditor—a feature of it which is generally approved. But section 57, which the courts have generally interpreted to provide that payments on account made within four months must be surrendered before the balance of the claim of the creditor to whom payment has been made can be proved and allowed, is so outrageous a handicap upon the business community that it ought to be amended at once.

According to the decisions of many of the courts, the section of the bankruptcy act just referred to puts all creditors at a tremendous disadvantage as compared with previous conditions. If section 57 is to be construed as most of the courts have decided, it will be necessary for every business concern extending credit to its customers to be prepared at all times, either to return all moneys received from them within four months or to surrender such balances as may be due them at the time of the failure of a customer who takes advantage of a national bankruptcy act. The probable dividend to be declared upon conversion of the bankrupt estate into money will be the determining factor in every case, but the man who has pushed his debtor closely and secured payment of the larger portion of his account will rarely find it profitable to prove the remainder of his claim.

The proposition that upon the failure of a person or firm or corporation all of its payments on account for four months previously shall be nullified will be at once recognized by business men as an absurdity. Congress will have to amend the bankruptcy law, in view of this construction of it by the courts.

THREATENED PERIL

Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Cuba is at this moment confronted with a danger which none of its sons, it is safe to say, calculated upon until recently. One country, Germany, has already filed a claim for damages inflicted on its citizens during the recent insurrection in Cuba, and in the war between Spain and the United States which followed. There is a practical certainty that England, France and other nations will make similar claims. As the insurrection began in the early weeks of 1895, and as the trouble lasted until the expulsion of Spain from the island by the United States in the latter part of 1898, the chances are that the bills for damages will be large.

It will be expected that Cuba will have to pay these bills if it becomes independent of the United States, and the intention of the administration is to give the Cuban people a free hand in the settlement of their own destiny in this particular. Of course, Cuba has no money in its treasury. It will have none in 1901, 1902 or the time at which it sets up in business for itself, if it does set up in business. The claims of Germany and the other nations will have to be settled in some way, and more than one of the big European nations has shown a disposition to go to extremities with the little Latin-American countries—as Germany did with Hayti and England with Nicaragua and others of them—on occasions.

Here is a consideration which may have some effect on the gentlemen who are at work in Havana at the present time framing a constitution for Cuba. Independent Cuba would have to meet all these demands herself, without relying on the United States. All that the United States would feel free to do if Cuba were an independent nation would be to prevent any European country from seizing any of the territory of the island. The United States would enforce the Monroe doctrine, no country on the continent from the necessity of meeting its obligations to the rest of the world. Cuba would have to submit to the inevitable without being able to fall back on this country. This circumstance can hardly fail to have weight with the constitution framers. It will increase the sentiment both in the constitutional convention and among the masses of the Cubans in favor of making the present American connection permanent.

The new century is not unlike the old. There is still strife in social and business life and between people and nations; there are the old ills of sickness and disease, and the cares and the failures; there is the same kind of crimes and the classes which make them possible; there is the same hostile and hostile, ill-will and worthlessness—in fact everything is, as the Chinaman would say, "allee same" in 1901 and the Twentieth century as it was in 1801 and the Nineteenth century, except the natural growth and improvement time is expected to bring. Nevertheless, 1901 and the new century are acceptable to all.

The People's Friend—The SUN.

SH UP.

WOUNDED.

Engineer Fred Greif, Brother of Superintendent Greif, and Four Others Killed—Engineer Charles Crane Injured

Natchez, Miss., Jan. 3.—Tuesday night shortly after 8 o'clock there was a frightful collision on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad between Hays Station and Melton. The collision was between the engine of a freight train coming south and two locomotives going north. The train and the locomotives were running with ordinary speed, but the headlights of the locomotives were seen too late for the engineers to avoid the awful crash.

Five men were killed outright, one white man and four negroes.

The dead are: Engineer Fred Greif, brother of Supt. A. J. Greif.

Dan Carraire, fireman, colored.

Two firemen and one brakeman, colored, names unknown.

The injured are: Charles Crane, engineer, of Wilson, La.

Engineer High and Joe Glass, slightly bruised.

The engineers who escaped immediate death did so by jumping from their cabs. The engines were thrown from the track and four cars were demolished, virtually making kindling wood of them.

It is said the cause of the accident was disobedience.

From Thursday's Sun.

The remains of Mr. Fred Greif, a former Paducah boy, arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon on a special train from Vicksburg, Miss., in charge of his brother, Mr. A. J. Greif and Robert Bert. He was an engineer on a freight train, and was killed in a "head on" collision at Hays Station, 50 miles below Vicksburg, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley.

The deceased was 24 years old and until a few years ago a well known baker here. His brother, Mr. A. J. Greif, is a superintendent of one of the lower divisions of the Illinois Central. He was single man and left two brothers and three sisters, Messrs. A. J. and James Greif, the latter a twin brother, and Mesdames Ella Lowery, of Wilson; Minnie Rowlett, of Louisville, and Miss Lou Greif, of Wilson, La. He was a cousin of Postmaster F. M. Fisher and son of the late Nicholas Greif, who died here a few years ago. The funeral took place this afternoon; burial at Oak Grove.

There were seven killed in the wreck, according to reports.

A SECRET MARRIAGE.

Dresden, Tenn., Jan. 3.—A romantic marriage, which was consummated on December 1, has just been made public. Mr. Hugh Hawkins, eldest son of Captain S. W. Hawkins, of Huntington, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Ethridge, of Sharon, at the hotel in McKenzie on that day.

Mr. Hawkins then returned to his home in Huntington and the bride went to the home of her parents in Sharon. Mr. Hawkins has been in Mexico for several years in the employ of railway surveyors, and had only been back about a month. The bride is a niece of Emerson Ethridge, of Dresden.

CLAIMS OF EXPERTS.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chamot, who were among the defenders of the besieged legations of the Chinese capital, arrived on the City of Peking yesterday. Chamot received several wounds and his wife was shot four times. Both are expert rifle shots, and took their places on the wall. One day Mrs. Chamot shot and killed 17 Boxers, and the best day's record of her husband was 54. Together they killed 700 Boxers, Chamot says, and he gives his wife credit for killing 180.

NOT A CANDIDATE

FOR U. S. SENATOR.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 3.—The report that Chief Justice Hazelrigg, who is about to become a private citizen, will be in the race for the Democratic nomination for United States senator before the next general assembly is without foundation. The judge says: "In no case will I be a candidate for the office." Judge Hazelrigg will open an office for the practice of his profession here.

PENSION FOR EMPLOYEES.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.—The plan of pensioning old and deserving employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company was inaugurated on the 1st. The system will benefit 80,000 persons and cost the company \$200,000 per annum.

DIAMONDS WERE REAL.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Captain, N. M., confirms the finding of valuable diamonds near that place. The vicinity is rapidly filling up with prospectors.

Gen. Jas. E. Slaughter, a well known ex-Confederate general, died in Mexico City, aged 87.

TEST.

Dr. L. Sproule, of Wilkes County, Ky., has written Sheriff Meyers, of Edmonson county, Illinois, that John Owen, who was hanged at Paris December 21, was a native of Missouri; that his name was John Archie Owen. In 1888 Owen married Sproule's sister-in-law, deserting her two months later, with \$1,000 of her money. Owen had traveled extensively in South America and Mexico, and was given to posing as a man of wealth and culture.

The New Year's reception at the white house was one of the most notable events of the kind that Washington has ever witnessed. The president and Mrs. McKinley received thousands of callers, beginning with the foreign ambassadors and ending with the general public.

The advent of the new year was celebrated in Pekin on an elaborate scale. A review of the British troops in honor of Queen Victoria was ignored by the French, although all nations had been invited to send representatives.

It is said in the event of the purchase of the Danish West Indies the United States may also acquire the island of Jamaica from Great Britain in exchange for territory in the Philippines.

Samuel McAfee Duncan, of Nicholasville, well known as a writer on historical subjects, died at St. Joseph's hospital, in Lexington Tuesday, of a complication of diseases.

In East county thirteen men have been killed and fourteen wounded in the past two years, some of the citizens are urging the adoption of prohibition as a remedy.

The jailer at Parkersburg, W. Va., pays \$3,000 to the county for all privileges to that office, which includes the rent of the jail building, partly a public tavern.

Gen. James A. Walker will contest the seat in congress won by W. F. Rhea, the Democratic candidate in the Ninth Virginia district last election.

In Robertson county, Ky., Mrs. America Dayton Rogers was burned to death while removing a pan of burning grease from a kitchen stove. At Irvine, Ky., Thomas Sparks was held in bond of \$500 to answer the charge of killing Henry Carson his thirteen-year-old nephew.

The Republican joint caucus of the Michigan legislature has renominated the Hon. James McMillan for United States senator.

The army bill will be pressed before congress from this on. The bill is demanded by the administration and will pass.

Notices of reduction in wages have been posted at all the salt furnaces in Mahoning and Shenango valleys, O.

Judge Evans is making an active fight against the proposition to divide Kentucky into two federal judicial districts.

A successor to United States Senator Wolcott will be voted for by the Colorado legislature on January 15.

A Chicago packing house secured a contract to furnish the Russian army with \$100,000 worth of meat.

The Rev. W. W. Weikatten, of Philadelphia, died at sea and his body was buried in the ocean.

Fire in the pattern plant of S. Jarvis Adams & Co., at Pittsburg, caused a loss of \$100,000.

It is believed Li Hung Chang, China's greatest statesman, is seriously ill.

The Nebraska legislature is in session and the Republicans are in control.

Schmolze, Richardson & Co., London bankers, have failed for \$500,000.

The Turkish census of 1900 indicates a population of 55,000,000.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—We will pay the highest market price for nice dressed hogs.

JAKE BIEDERMAN GROC. CO.

A BUSY BUREAU.—The bureau of engraving and printing at Washington during the past few years has been a very busy place. It takes \$1,000,000 in paper money every day to redeem the worn-out bank bills sent to Washington, by the banks of the country, and \$12,000,000 a month to redeem the circulating notes of national banks. It is the business of this bureau to keep up a full supply of these notes; besides, at present the government prints all its own postage and revenue stamps. This bureau also has charge of that work. Last year 3,785,828,875 postage stamps were turned out, of which Cuba got 18,000,000, Porto Rico and the Philippines 4,000,000 and Guam 45,000, the balance being used in this country. It required 3,000,000 stamps to cover the business of the internal revenue department, together with 1,000,000 stamps for postal special delivery. In addition to all these 55,000 of the special one hundred dollar stamp were issued. Taking it all together, the stamp business of the United States can be set down as a very considerable industry.

A receiver was appointed for the Dingley Woolen Mills company, an extensive manufacturing concern of Philadelphia.

Use Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.

I. C. CHANGES. FLOOD OF ORDERS

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE I. C.

Operating Department—Mr. J. F. Wallace Is Promoted to Assistant General Manager at Chicago.

Several important changes are announced by the Illinois Central.

Mr. J. F. Wallace is appointed assistant general manager, with office at Chicago, and to him will report the general superintendent of transportation, superintendent of machinery, superintendent of telegraph, chief engineer, consulting engineer, engineer of construction, chief surgeon, chief claim agent, chief special agent, assistant general superintendent and superintendents of Northern and Western lines.

Mr. A. W. Sullivan is appointed assistant second vice president, with office at Chicago, vice Mr. J. F. Wallace, transferred.

Mr. J. G. Hartigan resigned as assistant general superintendent of Northern and Western lines, and the office is abolished.

The office of superintendent of transportation is abolished, and Mr. J. W. Higgins is appointed general superintendent of transportation, office at Chicago.

Mr. H. W. Parkhurst is appointed engineer of construction, having charge of all work not assigned to the chief engineer, and shall be under the assistant general manager.

These changes considerably reorganize the operating department of the Illinois Central, offices being created as well as abolished. The assistant general superintendent will have jurisdiction over all the railroads south of the Ohio river, with office at Memphis.

HAYDEN-KUHN WEDDING.

Kuttawa, Ky., Jan. 3.—Mr. Charles Hayden, a prominent young farmer in this county, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kuhn, a charming young woman and well known in society and educational circles. Rev. J. B. Seay, of the local M. E. church, performed the ceremony.

A train near Nolis, Ohio, was wrecked by running into a wagon loaded with logs. One man was killed and another seriously injured.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

For a SUMMER CRUISE take the

GOAST LINE TO MACKINAG

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS. SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Potoskey, Chicago

For Triples per Week Between

Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac

LEWIS

LOW RATES in Picturesque Mackinac and Detroit, including meals and berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, \$10.00; from Toledo, \$12.00; from Detroit, \$15.00.

Send 2c. for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address, A. A. SCHAEFER, P. O. BOX 1, DETROIT, MICH.

FOR MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER

The Best Prescription Is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The Formula Is Plainly Printed on Every Bottle So That the People May Know Just What They Are Taking.

Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called "Tasteless" chill tonics are

PHIL D. ARMOUR READ

Chicago's Great Captain of Industry Passed to the Other Side Yesterday Afternoon.

ALL THE FAMILY WERE AT THE BEDSIDE

Kentucky's Court of Appeals Was Reorganized Today and Judge Paynter Was Made the Chief Justice.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA GROWS VERY CRITICAL

More Candidates For Kentucky's Judicial Jobs—Another Exciting Day on New York Stock Market—Reapportionment Bill to Be Voted on By House Tomorrow—The Cudahy Kidnappers, Etc.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Philip D. Armour died at his residence on Prairie avenue, in this city, at 5:45 last evening. The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in Southern California, and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken never to be regained. Late Mr. Armour had fainted rapidly and for several days death had been feared as the outcome by the close associates of the great captain of industry. When death came his grandchildren, who had so close a place in his heart, were at the family residence, as was J. Ogden Armour, the surviving son.

The sudden death of his son and namesake nearly a year ago hung heavily on him during the closing months of his life. In fact, he never recovered from the shock he experienced from that event. It stopped his progress toward recovery in his winter home at Pasadena, and his sorrow remained fresh until the end. His treadmill of work and his firm grip on affairs were maintained until the spring of 1899. Then the machine began to show signs of breaking. He went to Danforth Lodge, the summer home of his son, [Philip D. Armour, Jr., at Oconomowoc Lake, Wis., and he remained there until winter. He came to his home here with the winter, and it was there the final summons came.

So carefully had the plans of the future been made that the death of Mr. Armour will have little effect on the outward working of the great enterprise with which he has been so closely identified. It is believed all the Armour properties will be held intact until the grandchildren come into their own.

Estimates of Mr. Armour's own estate run from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This, of course, does not include the \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 owned by the younger members of his family.

Philip D. Armour, who was in his 69th year, made his own life on lines unique and wholly original with him. From a not over-rich Onondaga county, New York, farm to the position of paying more freight and controlling more provisions than any other man in the world were the two extremes of his life. The ancestral Armours were Connecticut people, but Philip Armour was not born until after the family had moved to Stockbridge, Onondaga county, New York.

The California gold fever struck Western New York in 1849, and young Armour was the first in Stockbridge to determine to visit the Pacific coast. He secured the permission of his parents, and at that age started, having three or four companions from the same neighborhood. The almost incredible part of it was that the party walked nearly the entire distance from New York to California.

The commercial sense, which always predominated his life, indicated its presence as soon as he saw the gold fields of California. He made money from the start, and at the end of six years he returned home with a fortune. Becoming dissatisfied with the quiet life of his native town, he came west again, and together with a brother-in-law established a large wholesale grocery house in Milwaukee. This venture was also successful, and in a year's time he purchased the largest grain elevator in Milwaukee. This led to more elevators and railroad stock. In 1866 he came to Chicago to take charge of the Chicago branch of a New York packing establishment. The result was that the Chicago house ceased to be a branch, and the west gained the largest packing and provision plant in the world.

GROWS CRITICAL IN VENEZUELA. Washington, Jan. 7.—The situation in Venezuela over the American asphalt concessions is becoming critical. Three warships are at Venezuela ports and under steam.

HEAVY TRADING TODAY. New York, Jan. 7.—Erratic and violent trading again marked the stock market today. After the first hour, however, the excitement calmed somewhat. There were heavy sales.

WANTS THE JOBS. Washington, Jan. 7.—Census Clerk

Langley is a candidate for United States attorney if the new federal district is formed. Congressman Pugh is also a candidate for the judgeship.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. Frankfort, Jan. 7.—The court of appeals reorganized today. By agreement Judge Paynter serves as chief justice this year. Judge Guffy comes next. Judge O'Rear took his seat. His associates gave retiring Judge Hazelrigg a silver service.

It is hardly probable the Culton and Green Golden cases will come up for trial at this term of the court of appeals.

THE BOOZ INVESTIGATION. Hazelton, Pa., Jan. 7.—Cadet Burman, of Frankfort, testified before the congressional investigation committee as to Cadet Booz's death. He declared that Booz was brutally mistreated.

M'CHORD RAILROAD BILL. Washington, Jan. 7.—The case known as the M'Chord railroad bill was argued in the United States supreme court today. There is much interest in this case and the questions involved.

WANTS IMMUNITY. Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7.—An anonymous writer, who claims to have been one of young Cudahy's kidnappers, offers to turn state's evidence if given immunity. The request has been granted. The offer came by mail from Lincoln and has been complied with through an advertisement. There is no further explanation of the matter.

LEGEND OF THE TOWER GHOST. The ghost of Mary, Queen of Scots, was heard in the bloody tower of London on Christmas eve, and this, according to the tradition, means the death of the queen of England. The story was circulated Christmas day by a guard, who claims he heard a long wail followed by the sound of footsteps. Three times was the performance repeated, and the guard, who promptly investigated the matter, could find no cause for the sounds. It is said that the spirit of the Scottish queen has made itself heard just before the death of every monarch of England since the time of Elizabeth. Every effort is being made to keep a knowledge of the rumor from Queen Victoria. Queen Mary was beheaded on February 8, 1587. On May 15, 1587, she had married Bothwell, the murderer of Lord Darnley, her second husband, and just one month thereafter she was seized and forced to abdicate in favor of her son. She escaped and fled to England, where Elizabeth confined her first at Carlisle and then in other castles. When she was led to the block she bore up bravely, and although only injured a little by the first blow of the ax, she made no outcry or showed any other sign of fear. Three blows were required to dispatch her. It is said that Queen Elizabeth never recovered her composure after the death of Mary, and thus just before the death of Elizabeth the ghost of the Scottish queen was heard wailing in the tower. This visitation, so tradition runs, has always been repeated when an English monarch is about to die.

OUTLOOK HIGHLY FAVORABLE. Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 7.—The new year opens in the Alabama mineral and industrial region with every indication that it will witness another twelve months of rapid and remarkable development and expansion.

With the price of iron and steel strong and showing signs of an early and substantial advance and the demand for coal somewhat beyond the ability of the mines to meet it, furnace, mill and mine operators are encouraged to the highest.

NEW POSTMASTER IN LIVINGSTON. Mr. J. K. Johnson has been appointed postmaster at Lolo, Livingston county, to succeed A. M. Davis, resigned.

COUNTY TEACHER'S PAY. Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 7.—Auditor Coulter has issued warrants in favor of the county school teachers of the state for sums aggregating \$297,385. This is the final 20 per cent. of the per capita due and the teachers will be paid early this week.

IS A WISE WOMAN WHO NEVER ASKS WHAT SHE HAS NO RIGHT TO KNOW AND NEVER TELLS OTHERS WHAT THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO KNOW.

THE LATEST FOOD FAD. Of all the fads that ever enjoyed a run that of "what to eat" is the most senseless.

Hardly a week elapses that the public at large does not have a dissertation from some self-willed individual upon the subject. The latest comes from New York, and is promulgated by a society which is sailing under the name of the "Raw Food Association."

The object being to create a desire for uncooked foods.

There was never anything in the menu line so foolish that did not find devotees, and undoubtedly hundreds, possibly thousands, can be found in the higher circles of the metropolis exercising themselves and astonishing their stomachs in the effort to devour food in the raw state.

Sensible people comprehend that all reforms in the menu line originate with individuals who have worn out their digestive apparatus by undue and intemperate use, and therefore pay no attention to the same.

Intemperance is not confined to the use of liquors, but to the foolish overloading of the stomach and the forcing of the digestive organs to undue exertion at unseasonable hours.

The thoughtful individual comprehends that it is possibly best to let liquor alone under the circumstances, but that it may be drunk in moderation without harm. Appetite is the bane of humanity, and when indulged in inordinately, even though much milk and the diet, suffering must be the result.

The true theory is to indulge the appetite only to the extent that hunger demands. Every mouthful beyond that passed into the stomach is a violation of nature, and will surely exact a penalty.

If your taste calls for raw food, then gratify it, unless it be in the matter of pork—that would better be thoroughly cooked, lest trichinosis should exact tribute of your system.

Be sensible, men and women; eat and drink what your appetite craves, only always in moderation, and you will find your digestive functions will always stand by you.

DAMGAE SUIT IN TRIGG. Cadiz, Jan. 7.—Suit has been filed here by Robert Merrick, father of Frank Merrick, who died in this county a short time ago under sensational circumstances. He was Deputy Sheriff Wiley Jones and W. F. Dools and Dr. C. J. Pollard and Dr. W. J. Jofferson, of Wallonia, for \$5,000, for having arrested his son, Frank Merrick, was the man who died while under arrest and whose widow married a man named Moore on the day of the deceased's burial.

FULTON'S NEW PAPER. Mr. A. S. Woolsey, of Fordville, who purchased the defunct Fulton Guard plant for \$736, has announced that he will change the name to "The Fulton Enterprise," and issue the first edition Thursday, January 34.

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EPIDEMIC IN MATRIMONY. Princeton, Ky., Jan. 7.—Mr. J. W. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Bettie Towns were married yesterday. One son and two daughters of Mr. Hollingsworth have been married within the past month.

Now-a-days a man can go to the Philippines from New York in less time than it took to go from New York to New Orleans one hundred years ago, and a man in New York can today communicate quicker with a man in Manila than a man in New York a hundred years ago could communicate with a man in Brooklyn.

No portion of the union is more interested than the south in the commercial aspects of the Philippine question. None will more greatly profit from the complete pacification of the islands.

OVERFLOWING WITH GOLD. THE PRESENT TREASURY SUPPLY BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—"The gross gold in the treasury," said Ellis H. Roberts, United States treasurer, "is \$480,709,005, breaking all records. At the end of March, 1899, the treasury held \$238,293,901, which was the largest sum accumulated during any administration in recent years. Our immense gold holdings are due, of course, to the great prosperity of the country, to the increased production of gold in all directions and in a large part to the fact that the United States is now the creditor nation of the world."

Mr. Roberts thought that for the present at least there would continue to be an increase in the treasury holdings of gold, but it might be reduced somewhat should the reduction of the war revenue taxes be so heavy as to run the expenditures close to the receipts.

Since Gov. Beckham declared there would be no extra session of the legislature he has almost passed even from the memory of the "gang." They don't consider the "gov" such a "cinch" after all.

An Opticist Sustained. "Billy, what do you think of that church with a roof garden?" "That's all right, I have always maintained that there wasn't any deep-seated hostility between religion and fresh air."—Indianapolis Journal.

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